United Nations A/67/6 (Prog. 11)

General Assembly

Distr.: General
23 March 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Item 131 of the preliminary list*
Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 11
Environment

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* A/67/50.

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Overall orientation

11.1 Programme 11 is centred on the catalysation of a transition to low-carbon, resource-efficient and equitable development based on the protection and sustainable use of ecosystem services, coherent and improved environmental governance and the reduction of environmental risks. The aim is to contribute to the well-being of current and future generations and the attainment of global environmental goals.

11.2 The programme is under the responsibility of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the principal body of the United Nations for environmental action and coordination. The mandate of UNEP derives from General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII). The Governing Council of UNEP further clarified the role and mandate of the Programme in its decision 19/1, entitled "Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme", which the General Assembly subsequently endorsed in the annex to its resolution S/19-2 and in its resolution 53/242.

11.3 In its decision SS.VII/1, on international environmental governance, the Governing Council reiterated the need for a strengthened UNEP with a stronger science base. The Council also called for the provision of increased capacity-building and technology support by UNEP to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. In addition, the Council emphasized the need for improved coordination and cooperation among the United Nations agencies on environmental matters, including multilateral environmental agreements. The General Assembly, in its resolution 64/204, reaffirmed the role of UNEP as the principal body within the United Nations system in the field of the environment, and underlined the need to implement the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building. Accordingly, UNEP will strengthen its use of partnerships and its role in coordinating environmental matters in the United Nations system to catalyse transformational change and leverage impact that would be significantly larger than would be the case if it were operating on its own. UNEP will take into account the comprehensive policy review on the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact of the United Nations in line with the spirit of the discussions under way for the quadrennial review.

11.4 In February 2011, the UNEP Governing Council, in its decision 26/9, requested UNEP to prepare for its session in February 2013 a medium-term strategy for the period 2014-2017, including a vision, objectives, priorities, impact measures and a mechanism for review by Governments. The purpose of the medium-term strategy is to guide the Programme's work with Governments, partners and other stakeholders over the four-year period with a view to the achievement of measurable results. Informed by findings from an analysis of emerging issues known as the foresight process, the Global Environment Outlook and priorities in countries and regions, UNEP has identified seven cross-cutting thematic priorities for its medium-term strategy for 2014-2017. These priorities provide the focus for the strategic framework for the biennium 2014-2015: climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, environmental governance, chemicals and waste, resource efficiency, and environment under review. Under the strategic framework for 2012-2013, UNEP carried out the work that permitted the overall review of the environment and emerging issues as one expected accomplishment under the environmental governance subprogramme. This work is now shifted to a newly dedicated subprogramme to lend greater visibility to key UNEP stakeholders both internally within the United Nations system and externally, to keep the global state

of the environment under review and to allow for full recognition of the importance of the availability and accessibility of information in enhancing environmental decision-making and of the capacity development that supports that process. Lessons learned in implementing the 2010-2013 medium-term strategy, particularly the 2010-2011 programme of work, have been critical in preparing the medium-term strategy for 2014-2017 and the strategic framework for 2014-2015.

11.5 *Climate change*. Within the framework of the United Nations approach to addressing climate change, UNEP will work with partners, including the private sector, to: (a) build the resilience of countries to climate change through ecosystem-based approaches and other supporting adaptation approaches; (b) promote the transfer and use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies for low-emission development; and (c) support the planning and implementation of initiatives to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. UNEP will achieve this by conducting scientific assessments; providing policy, planning and legislative advice; facilitating access to finance; undertaking pilot initiatives; promoting the integration of these approaches through national development; fostering climate change outreach and awareness-raising; promoting knowledge-sharing through climate change networks; and supporting the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process and the implementation of commitments.

11.6 *Disasters and conflicts*. As a part of United Nations system-wide strategies for disaster risk reduction and preparedness and post-disaster and post-conflict response and recovery, UNEP will play an important role in building national capacity to use sustainable natural resource and environmental management to: (a) reduce the risk of disasters and conflicts; and (b) support sustainable recovery from disasters and conflicts. The Programme will achieve this by providing environmental risk and impact assessments, policy guidance, institutional support, training and mediation services and by piloting new approaches to natural resource management. In doing so, UNEP will seek to catalyse action and scaling-up by partners working with countries on risk reduction, relief and recovery, including United Nations humanitarian and peacekeeping operations, as requested by the UNEP Governing Council in its decision 26/15. UNEP will also continue to promote the integration and prioritization of environmental considerations within relevant inter-agency policy and planning processes.

11.7 *Ecosystem management*. With a view to addressing the challenge of food security and water, UNEP will seek to promote the proper management of biodiversity, particularly ecosystems, and in turn facilitate integrated, cross-sectoral approaches to improve the resilience and productivity of interdependent landscapes and their associated ecosystems and species. UNEP will therefore: (a) promote integrated land and water management approaches that help to strengthen the resilience and productivity of terrestrial and aquatic systems; (b) promote the management of coasts and marine systems to ensure that ecosystem services are maintained; and (c) help to strengthen the enabling environment for ecosystems, including transboundary ones, at the request of all concerned countries. The aim is to enable countries to sustain ecosystem services for human well-being. This work will include providing support to countries in creating an enabling environment for the implementation of biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements; it will also include providing support to countries using data from the valuation of

ecosystem services in mainstreaming ecosystem services into development planning and decision-making.

11.8 *Environmental governance*. UNEP will aim to ensure coherence and synergy in environmental governance in collaboration with other United Nations agencies by: (a) providing support to the United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreements, taking advantage of United Nations coordination mechanisms to increase the coordination of actions on environmental policies and programmes within the United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreements; (b) helping countries to strengthen their environmental institutions and laws; and (c) helping to increase the integration of environmental sustainability into national and regional policies and plans, based on demand from countries. UNEP will strengthen the science-policy interface in carrying out this work. In addition, UNEP will work to facilitate the increased participation of stakeholders in environmental decision-making processes and access to justice along the lines of Principle 10[1] and other relevant principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

11.9 *Chemicals and waste*. In the context of system-wide efforts by the United Nations and close collaboration with the chemical-related multilateral environmental agreements to lessen the impacts of chemicals and waste on the environment and human health, UNEP will work to support countries in increasing their capacity for the sound management of chemicals and waste, including e-waste, as part of a coherent life cycle approach. UNEP will help countries to improve the regulatory and institutional framework for the sound management of chemicals. That will include facilitating the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management process, adopted in Dubai in 2006, and supporting the development of multilateral environmental agreements on chemicals and waste, including the establishment of an international legally binding instrument on mercury, as well as efforts to further enhance cooperation and coordination in the cluster of chemicals- and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements throughout their life cycle. In addition, UNEP will keep under review trends in chemicals production, use and release, by promoting and catalysing the implementation of sound chemicals and waste management, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships.

11.10 *Resource efficiency*. With a view to reducing the consequences of economic growth and development in terms of resource depletion and environmental degradation and contributing to intergovernmental discussions on the green economy as a tool for sustainable development and poverty eradication, UNEP will work with its network of partners to: (a) strengthen the scientific basis for decision-making and provide policy advice to Governments and the private sector on how to increase resource efficiency; (b) promote environmental management approaches and environmentally sound technologies, integrated waste management and public-private partnerships to create more sustainable product life cycles and supply chains; and (c) increase consumer awareness of sustainable consumption and production to influence their choice of goods and services. The Programme will also prioritize support for the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable production and consumption under the Marrakech Process, as requested in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

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[1] Adopted by 178 nations at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in 1992.

11.11 *Environment under review*. Keeping the global environmental situation under review in a systematic and coordinated way and providing early warning on emerging issues for informed decision-making by policymakers and the general public are among the core mandates of UNEP. Bringing together critical work previously embedded in other subprogrammes, this new subprogramme will aim to enhance the integrated assessment, interpretation and coherence of environmental, economic and social information in order to assess the environment, identify emerging issues, track progress towards environmental sustainability and facilitate global policymaking. UNEP will work to support capacity-building efforts in developing countries that commit to environmental monitoring and to posting environmental data and information on public platforms in line with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration. Furthermore, UNEP will work to promote the increased participation of stakeholders in environmental decision-making processes, including the generation, analysis, packaging, availability and dissemination of integrative environmental information.

11.12 Given the interdisciplinary nature of each subprogramme, UNEP will implement its programme of work in close collaboration with all of its Divisions. In particular, in activities at the national, subregional and regional levels, the Division of Regional Cooperation and the Programme's regional offices will play a prominent role in partnership with other actors in the field. While each of these subprogrammes is presented separately, the objectives of UNEP will be met by ensuring that the synergies between the subprogrammes are harnessed in a way that leverages the best possible impact. For instance, the principles and approaches underpinning subprogrammes such as those on ecosystem management and climate change will inform the work carried out under the disasters and conflicts subprogramme in order to ensure that relevant tools and approaches developed within those subprogrammes are applied in countries that are vulnerable to or affected by disasters and conflicts. Similarly, UNEP will seek synergies with its work on marine systems under the ecosystem management subprogramme and its work on land-based sources of pollution under the chemicals and waste subprogramme. UNEP work under the resource efficiency subprogramme will contribute, through efficiency and decoupling, to energy efficiency work under the climate change subprogramme, to the ecosystem management subprogramme by bringing about less use of natural resources, and to the chemicals and waste subprogramme through responsible production and waste minimization. There will also be close collaboration between the Programme's work on alternatives to certain ozone-depleting substances and its energy efficiency efforts, which will require a coordinated approach to such efforts under the chemicals and waste and climate change subprogrammes. Finally, UNEP will need to take into account the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012 as it further defines its work for the 2014-2015 biennium and beyond.

Subprogramme 1
Climate change

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the ability of countries to move towards climate-resilient and low-emission pathways for sustainable development and human well-being

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Ecosystem-based and supporting adaptation approaches are implemented and integrated into key sectoral and national development strategies to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience to climate change impacts	(a) (i) Increased number of countries implementing ecosystem-based and supporting adaptation approaches as a result of UNEP support efforts (ii) Increased number of countries incorporating ecosystem-based and supporting adaptation approaches in key sectoral and development plans with the assistance of UNEP (iii) Increased number of countries addressing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change planning and reporting commitments relating to climate change adaptation, with the assistance of UNEP
(b) Energy efficiency is improved and the use of renewable energy is increased in countries to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants as part of their low-emission development pathways	(b) (i) Increased number of countries implementing new renewable energy initiatives with the assistance of UNEP (ii) Increased number of countries implementing new energy efficiency initiatives with the assistance of UNEP (iii) Increased number of countries addressing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change planning and reporting commitments relating to climate change mitigation, with the assistance of UNEP
(c) Transformative REDD-plus strategies and finance approaches are developed and implemented by developing countries that aim to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and bring about multiple benefits for biodiversity and livelihoods	(c) (i) Increased number of countries adopting and implementing REDD-plus strategies incorporating multiple benefits, with the assistance of UNEP (ii) Increased number of countries addressing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change planning and reporting agreements relating to REDD-plus, with the assistance of UNEP

Strategy

11.13 The responsibility for the coordination of the subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. The subprogramme is aimed at helping countries to build readiness and create enabling environments for scaled-up climate investments in order to move towards climate-resilient and low-emission pathways for sustainable development by: (a) promoting the development and use of climate research and science for policymaking and to inform the climate change negotiation process; (b) helping to facilitate access to finance for climate resilience, energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies; (c) fostering climate change outreach, awareness and education actions; (d) supporting the implementation of policies and climate actions in countries in the form of pilots that can be scaled up through partner organizations; (e) sharing lessons learned through networks and outreach; and (f) supporting the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process and the implementation of country commitments arising from the Convention. UNEP complements the work carried out under the Convention, and the climate change programme is shaped by the talks held and decisions taken under the Convention. All the climate change work of UNEP will be based on and guided by sound science. Outreach will be used to foster greater understanding of climate change among various audiences, ensuring that they have access to relevant, clear and understandable climate change information and successful project examples. UNEP will work through partnerships with key actors such as the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Global Environment Facility, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the secretariats of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Bank, the World Conservation Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the private sector and national institutions to catalyse support for countries in moving towards climate-resilient and low-emission pathways for sustainable development, as follows:

(a) UNEP will support countries in reducing their vulnerability and strengthening their resilience to the impacts of climate change by developing national institutional capacities and by supporting national efforts to incorporate primarily an ecosystem-based adaptation approach into country development planning and policymaking. To achieve this, UNEP will conduct vulnerability and impact assessments; deliver economic analyses of climate change impacts and adaptation options; develop scientific and policy-related information; identify best practices; provide adaptation planning and policy development support; facilitate countries' access to finance; and strengthen its outreach to foster a greater understanding of the issues. Pilot demonstrations aimed at the acceleration of learning with regard to reducing vulnerability to climate change will be used with a view to the scaling-up of successful approaches through partnerships in order to leverage impact. The scientific work will complement the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and UNEP will continue to support the development of Panel assessments and special reports and their outreach;

(b) UNEP will also facilitate the transition to low-emission development by helping countries to overcome the various financial, institutional and regulatory barriers to the uptake of renewable energy technologies and the adoption of energy efficiency measures in sectors such as transport, buildings, manufacturing and appliances, by building up their technical skills and knowledge with respect to

policy options in the clean energy sector and helping them to develop mechanisms and policies that lessen the costs and risks for financial actors in new climate change mitigation investments. UNEP will achieve this by strengthening the scientific basis for informed decision-making, technology and resource assessments; sharing knowledge about technologies and policy options; carrying out mitigation planning and policy development; facilitating access to finance and working with innovative financing mechanisms; building readiness to deploy funding effectively; and strengthening outreach to facilitate access to relevant climate change information;

(c) In support of the Cancun Agreements, reached in December 2010 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNEP will work with UNDP and FAO across the three major forested regions worldwide to support the development of national REDD-plus strategies and finance approaches. REDD-plus includes the following five activities as defined in the Cancun Agreements: (a) reducing emissions from deforestation; (b) reducing emissions from forest degradation; (c) conservation of forest carbon stocks; (d) sustainable management of forests; and (e) enhancement of forest carbon stocks. This work is aimed at reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by generating funding that can be used by communities to improve the sustainable management of forests, strengthen the role of conservation, shift the forest sector to alternative development pathways and support biological diversity and livelihoods. UNEP will, inter alia, support high-level political dialogues relating to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Convention on Biological Diversity processes, and engage with the private sector to discuss REDD-plus as an instrument for climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as development and conservation. Strengthening the scientific basis for decision-making and improving outreach to targeted audiences will be key pillars of this strategy. At the national level, UNEP will support the development of national strategies and the implementation of readiness programmes and will develop tools and guidance with respect to identifying and contributing to environmental and social safeguards.

Subprogramme 2
Disasters and conflicts

Objective of the Organization: To promote a transition within countries to the sustainable use of natural resources and the reduction of environmental degradation to protect human well-being from the environmental causes and consequences of disasters and conflicts

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) The capacity of countries to use natural resource and environmental management to prevent and reduce the risk of disasters and conflicts is improved	(a) Increased number of countries vulnerable to disasters or conflicts that progress at least two steps in the country capacity framework[a] for natural resource and environmental management, with the assistance of UNEP

(b) The capacity of countries to use natural resource and environmental management to support sustainable recovery from disasters and conflicts is improved	(b) Increased number of countries affected by disasters or conflicts that progress at least two steps in the country capacity framework for natural resource and environmental management, with the assistance of UNEP

[a] UNEP will measure progress in achieving the expected accomplishments using a composite indicator based on a country capacity framework. This framework, which is based on 15 years of experience in some 50 countries affected by disasters and conflicts, allows for the measurement of progress in six categories of capacity for environmental and natural resource management at the national level: (a) access to information and availability of data, (b) policy and planning, (c) laws, (d) institutions, (e) implementation and enforcement capacity, and (f) public participation in decision-making. In each of the six categories, there are six steps that reflect a gradual expansion of capacity.

Strategy

11.14 The responsibility for the coordination of the disasters and conflicts subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. Within the existing mandates of UNEP, the subprogramme will work through strategic partnerships to support countries and communities in protecting human well-being and contributing to sustainable development by addressing the environmental dimensions of disasters and conflicts, as follows:

(a) UNEP will provide early warning and risk assessments, policy guidance and training to enable requesting Governments to use sustainable natural resource management to reduce the risk of disasters and conflicts and better prepare for their environmental implications. UNEP will leverage impact through partnerships with key organizations in the United Nations system and the broader international community, which are critical to extending its capacity and the scaling-up of results, notably by mainstreaming environmental best practices into their own policy and planning processes. Such partners include the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, UNDP, the Department of Political Affairs, the United Nations Inter-agency Framework for Coordination on Preventive Action, the Peacebuilding Commission, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(b) UNEP will also provide environmental expertise for emergency response and crisis recovery operations at the subregional, national and subnational levels at the direct request of Governments or through mechanisms such as humanitarian response clusters, early recovery programmes and post-crisis needs assessments. To implement this strategy, UNEP will assess acute environmental risks from disasters and conflicts and provide early warning to minimize any adverse impacts on human life and the environment; integrate environmental considerations into relief and recovery programmes; and design and technically support environmental clean-up and ecosystem restoration operations carried out by partners. Together with United Nations country teams and other partners, UNEP will provide policy guidance and assistance in developing and implementing legislative and institutional frameworks for sustainable natural resource and environmental management at the subregional and national levels in order to support economic recovery and the creation of green jobs in the context of sustainable development. UNEP will also, where requested, be available to help stakeholders use the

environment as a platform for cooperation in the context of recovery and reconstruction. The strong partnerships established over the past 15 years with key humanitarian, development and peace and security actors will serve as the cornerstone of the Programme's approach, ensuring not only that environmental considerations are integrated into the support provided to countries affected by disasters and conflicts, but also that results are sustained and scaled up. Key partners include the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNDP, the Peacebuilding Commission, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support, the World Bank, the European Union and the secretariats of relevant multilateral environmental agreements.

Subprogramme 3
Ecosystem management

Objective of the Organization: To promote a transition to the integration of the management of land, water and living resources to provide ecosystem services sustainably and equitably among countries

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Use of ecosystem management approaches in countries to maintain ecosystem services and sustainable productivity of terrestrial and aquatic systems is increased	(a) Increased number of countries integrating ecosystem management approaches with traditional sector-based natural resource management, with the assistance of UNEP
(b) Use of ecosystem management approaches in countries to sustain ecosystem services from coastal and marine systems is increased	(b) Increased number of countries using ecosystem management approaches to sustain ecosystem services from coastal and marine systems, with the assistance of UNEP
(c) Services and benefits derived from ecosystems are integrated with development planning and accounting, particularly in relation to wider landscapes and seascapes and the implementation of biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements	(c) (i) Increased number of countries that integrate ecosystem management into development planning, with the assistance of UNEP (ii) Increased number of countries that integrate market and non-market values for relevant ecosystem services into development and economic planning, with the assistance of UNEP

Strategy

11.15 The responsibility for the coordination of the subprogramme on ecosystem management rests with the Director of the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. The goal of UNEP is to catalyse the use by countries of an approach that integrates the management of land, water and living resources to conserve biodiversity and sustain ecosystem services for development, building on participatory approaches and the use of traditional knowledge. To achieve this, UNEP will work with key partners including Biodiversity International, the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreement secretariats, FAO, the

International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Conservation Union, the International Water Management Institute, UNEP, the World Bank, the World Wide Fund for Nature and other Millennium Ecosystem Assessment partners. UNEP will leverage impact through its role as an implementing agency in the Global Environment Facility to support countries in reversing the ongoing decline in biodiversity and ecosystem services resulting from phenomena such as habitat degradation, invasive species, climate change, pollution and overexploitation.

11.16 UNEP will work to enhance the conceptual basis and implementation of the ecosystem approach within planning, management and decision-making frameworks that affect biodiversity, the ecosystem services of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and the provision of key services and benefits from those systems. In doing so, UNEP will seek to help address the challenge of feeding a growing global population in a sustainable manner, promoting the proper management of ecosystems and broader governance reforms that, in turn, promote or facilitate collaborative, participatory, cross-sectoral approaches to maintain ecosystem services and the productivity of interdependent landscapes, ecosystems and species. Particular emphasis will be given to maintaining the ecosystem goods and services important for production, especially in relation to food security and water. Special attention will also be given to equity issues, including but not limited to access and benefit-sharing and ways in which vulnerable and disadvantaged communities could be compensated or rewarded for their ecosystem stewardship.

11.17 In addition, UNEP will seek to improve the planning, management and decision-making frameworks that affect biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem goods and services from coastal and marine ecosystems. Continuing to draw attention to the dynamic relationship between land-based activities and the health of coastal habitats and the world's seas and oceans, UNEP will assist countries in properly managing selected sites. UNEP will also support countries in instituting broader governance reforms involving participatory approaches that maintain services from coastal and near-shore ecosystems and the communities that depend on them in the face of growing pressures such as climate change, coastal development and pollution. In doing so, UNEP will build upon successful existing programmes, such as the Regional Seas Conventions and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities.

11.18 UNEP will support collaborative efforts to strengthen the science-policy interface at the global, regional and national levels, and assist countries in creating the necessary institutional, legal and policy conditions to integrate ecosystem goods and services, including the market and non-market value of ecosystem services, into their development planning and decision-making. Particular attention will be given to assisting countries, upon request, in creating favourable policy and institutional conditions for the conservation of biodiversity through collaboration across landscapes or seascapes, including, where appropriate, transboundary ones. UNEP will assist countries in meeting their planning and reporting obligations under biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements. The Programme's work in this area will take into consideration the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and make progress towards realizing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Subprogramme 4
Environmental governance

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen synergies and coherence in environmental governance in order to facilitate a transition towards environmental sustainability in the context of sustainable development

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) The United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreement bodies, respecting the mandate of each entity, demonstrate increasing coherence and synergy of actions on environmental issues	(a) (i) Increased number of joint initiatives to address environmental issues in a coordinated manner in the United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreement bodies as a result of UNEP efforts
	(ii) Increased number of collaborative arrangements with the secretariats of selected multilateral environmental agreements that result in increased coherence and synergy between the UNEP programme of work and the programmes of work of those secretariats
(b) The capacity of countries to develop and enforce laws and strengthen institutions to achieve internationally agreed environmental objectives and goals and comply with related obligations is enhanced	(b) (i) Increased number of legal and institutional measures taken by countries to improve the implementation of internationally agreed environmental objectives and goals, with the assistance of UNEP
	(ii) Increased number of initiatives taken by countries to monitor and achieve compliance with, and the enforcement of, international environmental obligations, with the assistance of UNEP at the request of those countries
	(iii) Increased number of initiatives and partnerships of major groups and stakeholders in support of the development and implementation of national and international environmental law, with the assistance of UNEP
(c) Countries increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into national and regional development policies and plans	(c) (i) Increased number of national development plans and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks in targeted countries that incorporate the principles of environmental sustainability, with the assistance of UNEP

(ii) Increased number of policies and plans from subregional and regional forums that incorporate the principles of environmental sustainability, as a result of UNEP support

Strategy

11.19 The responsibility for the coordination of the subprogramme on environmental governance rests with the Director of the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions. In addition to partnerships with a wide range of United Nations bodies and international and regional financial institutions, the successful delivery of the subprogramme will depend on strong cooperation with the governing bodies and secretariats of other intergovernmental bodies and processes within and outside the United Nations system, which will be key to enhancing mutually supportive regimes between the environment and other related fields. Decisions of the Governing Council on international environmental governance and the outcomes of the deliberations on the institutional framework on sustainable development at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development will provide further guidance in defining the direction of the subprogramme. The Programme's strategy in this area is as follows:

(a) To support coherent international decision-making processes for environmental governance, UNEP will assist the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum in promoting international cooperation in the field of the environment and set the global environmental agenda by supporting enhanced cooperation and coordination among global and regional multilateral environmental agreements to ensure effective implementation while respecting the mandate of each entity. Together with relevant partners, UNEP will conduct an assessment of how the multilateral system, in particular the United Nations system, functions to support the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements. At the inter-agency level, the subprogramme will provide support and policy inputs on environmental governance to the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and other inter-agency forums and make use of the Environment Management Group to promote coherent policies and joint action on the part of all organizations and multilateral environmental agreement secretariats;

(b) To catalyse international efforts to pursue the implementation of internationally agreed objectives and goals, UNEP will support the further development and implementation of international environmental law, norms and standards, in particular those addressing the goals, targets and commitments identified in the outcomes of United Nations summits and conferences. In this context, UNEP, in partnership with other United Nations institutions, will support efforts of Governments to develop and enforce environmental laws and comply with relevant international environmental standards and obligations, including through legal technical assistance and training and other legal capacity-building activities. Strategic direction in this respect will be provided by the fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme IV), adopted by the Governing Council in its decision 25/11. UNEP will also help to improve public participation in decision-making at the global, regional, subregional and national levels by promoting the active participation of stakeholders along the lines of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, and the application of the

Guidelines for the Development of National Legislation on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, adopted by the Governing Council in its decision SS.XI/4;

(c) To support countries in mainstreaming environmental sustainability into their regional, subregional and national environmental governance processes, policies and plans, UNEP will support regional and subregional ministerial and other intergovernmental forums in addressing environmental and sustainable development issues, including those of a transboundary nature, and catalyse support from partners in the implementation of their programmes of action. The Programme, through the UNEP-UNDP Poverty-Environment Initiative, will also support Governments in mainstreaming environmental issues into their development planning processes by supporting the incorporation of environmental considerations into common country assessments, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and their related implementation programmes through partnerships with relevant United Nations institutions and in support of the One United Nations initiative, which is currently being carried out as a pilot programme in some countries. UNEP will also help to ensure the alignment and coherence of UNEP and United Nations activities through United Nations regional coordination structures such as the United Nations Development Group regional teams and the regional coordination mechanisms. This will further improve the Programme's ability to support Governments and United Nations country teams in addressing environmental governance and will strengthen its engagement with other specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as departments and regional partners.

Subprogramme 5
Chemicals and waste

Objective of the Organization: To promote a transition among countries to the sound management of chemicals and waste in order to minimize impacts on the environment and human health

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Countries increasingly have the necessary institutional capacity and policy instruments to soundly manage chemicals and waste, including the implementation of related provisions of the multilateral environmental agreements	(a) (i) Increased number of countries reporting the adoption of policies for the sound management of chemicals and waste, with the assistance of UNEP (ii) Increased number of countries reporting the use of economic and market-based incentives and business policies and practices that promote the sound management of chemicals and waste, with the assistance of UNEP (iii) Increased number of countries reporting the use of industry reporting schemes that promote the sound take-up of chemicals and waste, with the assistance of UNEP

(b) Countries, including major groups and stakeholders, increasingly use the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed to implement sound chemicals management and the related multilateral environmental agreements	(b) (i) Increased number of Governments addressing priority chemical issues, including their obligations under the chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP (ii) Increased number of businesses and industries addressing priority chemical issues through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP (iii) Increased number of civil society organizations addressing priority chemical issues under the chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP
(c) Countries, including major groups and stakeholders, increasingly use the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed to implement sound waste management and the related multilateral environmental agreements	(c) (i) Increased number of Governments addressing priority waste issues, including their obligations under the related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of tools and methodologies provided by UNEP (ii) Increased number of businesses and industries addressing priority waste issues, through the use of tools and methodologies provided by UNEP (iii) Increased number of civil society organizations addressing priority waste issues under the waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP

Strategy

11.20 The responsibility for the coordination of the subprogramme on chemicals and waste rests with the Director of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. UNEP will work to catalyse action aimed at the sound management of chemicals and waste through multi-stakeholder partnerships and strategic alliances that will serve to scale up the use of tools and guidelines, improve the mainstreaming of chemicals and waste management in health and other key sectors and consolidate the scientific evidence underpinning ongoing efforts in the context of international chemicals and waste management initiatives. Key partners are the chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and organizations participating in the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, including FAO, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, UNDP, UNIDO, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the World Health Organization and the World Bank. UNEP will also leverage impact through its role as an implementing agency in the Global Environment Facility. The Programme's strategy in this area is threefold:

(a) UNEP will work to develop the institutional capacity and policy instruments, including regulatory frameworks, needed for the sound management of chemicals and waste and the implementation of the related multilateral environmental agreements. This will be achieved by facilitating international chemicals management through the provision of secretariat support for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and its financial mechanism by facilitating countries' efforts aimed at its implementation, as well as by enhancing cooperation and coherence in the cluster of chemicals- and wastes-related multilateral environmental agreements throughout their life cycle. Efforts will also continue to formulate an international legally binding instrument on mercury to reduce risks to human health and the environment. At the national level, UNEP will support countries in integrating sound chemicals management and obligations under chemicals and waste multilateral environmental agreements into national policies and development programmes. Furthermore, UNEP will catalyse inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder engagement in order to achieve coherent and effective regulatory, voluntary and market-based policies, including by providing support to national and regional enforcement agencies to reduce the illegal trafficking of controlled chemicals and waste;

(b) UNEP will also support countries in assessing and managing chemicals risks. Priority actions will be supported through the development, dissemination and demonstration of the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed to implement sound chemicals management. This will involve keeping under review the trends in chemicals production, handling, movement, use, release and disposal in order to determine their environmental, health and socio-economic impacts, and raising awareness of emerging issues. UNEP will also help countries to develop their capacity to use the scientifically robust and technically sound advice and guidelines that it develops and demonstrates with regard to chemicals risk assessment and management. The aim is to assist countries in implementing chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements and other supporting international programmes such as the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities;

(c) UNEP will support global, regional and national efforts to minimize waste generation and boost the recovery of resources from waste. Priority actions will focus on the development, dissemination and demonstration of the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools to implement sound waste management. This will involve keeping under review the trends in waste production, handling, movement and disposal in order to determine their environmental, health and socio-economic impacts, and raising awareness of emerging issues. UNEP will also help countries to develop their capacity to use technically sound advice and guidelines on waste management to implement waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, including by developing methods and tools to evaluate progress and identify priorities for action aimed at sound waste management and by building countries' analytical capacity to fill information gaps.

Subprogramme 6
Resource efficiency

Objective of the Organization: To promote a transition in which goods and services are increasingly produced, processed and consumed in a sustainable way that decouples economic growth from resource use and environmental impact, while improving human well-being

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) The science-based green economy, in the context of sustainable development and consumption and production approaches and tools, is developed and integrated into macroeconomic and sectoral policies and urban practices	(a) (i) Increased number of countries, including cities, that develop and integrate the green economy, in the context of sustainable development and consumption and production approaches and tools, into policies as a result of UNEP assistance (ii) Increased number of references by Governments, companies and academics to UNEP assessments and reports in relevant documents
(b) Uptake of technologies and management practices for resource efficiency in business and financial operations across global supply chains is increased	(b) (i) Increased number of stakeholders involved in collaborative initiatives aimed at increasing resource efficiency as a result of UNEP assistance (ii) Increased number of stakeholders reporting improved management practices and the use of more resource-efficient technologies with the assistance of UNEP
(c) Enabling conditions for promoting more sustainable consumption choices and lifestyles are enhanced	(c) (i) Increased number of public institutions and private sector organizations that develop and put in place policies and measures conducive to more sustainable consumption patterns with the assistance of UNEP (ii) Increased number of projects initiated by stakeholders to promote more sustainable lifestyles that are catalysed by UNEP

Strategy

11.21 The responsibility for the coordination of the subprogramme on resource efficiency rests with the Director of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. UNEP will seek to support countries and other stakeholders in making the transition to greater resource efficiency in their development, working with key partners such as the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDP, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, ILO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Global Compact Initiative, the Organization for

Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Trade Organization and others, including through partnerships or joint initiatives, such as the FAO-UNEP Agri-Food Task-Force on Sustainable Consumption and Production, the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism, the UNEP-UNIDO Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Programme and the Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative, to ensure consensus-building and the scaling-up of approaches. The strategy of UNEP in this area is as follows:

(a) UNEP will assist Governments and other public institutions at the global, regional, national and subnational levels in developing policies that support a transition to a green economy in the context of sustainable development and promote sustainable consumption and production. Using the International Resource Panel as a key delivery mechanism, UNEP will assess material flows, resource pressures and impacts in order to provide countries with analyses that facilitate informed policymaking. UNEP will also continue to support global international processes by promoting resource efficiency, such as the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, and will help to develop capacities at the national level and increasingly at the municipality level to help put in place enabling policy frameworks and economic instruments that promote resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production. This will include national economic assessments; guidance on fiscal, trade and sectoral policies; market-based and legislative instruments; and pilot projects aimed at demonstrating the benefits of accelerating the transition towards more resource-efficient societies;

(b) UNEP will also work to advance sustainability within and across the entire supply chain of services and manufactured goods, known as the global value chain. To promote resource efficiency in the internal management practices of the business and financial communities of large, medium-sized and small companies, UNEP will conduct life cycle assessments, share knowledge regarding environmentally sustainable technologies and best practices, and provide benchmarking that contributes to the formulation of voluntary or regulatory norms and standards. Targeted sectors include construction, food, tourism and metals; through the UNEP Finance Initiative, they will also include the banking, investment and insurance industries. To achieve this, UNEP will engage with partners to build consensus on sustainability criteria by combining key indicators, such as those on water efficiency and ecotoxicity, and deliver demonstration projects illustrating the benefits of efficient, clean and safe industrial production methods while building on the work of others in those fields;

(c) UNEP will seek to develop favourable policy and business conditions that allow for more sustainable lifestyles, by identifying the drivers of behavioural change and making the business case for increasing the sustainability of products. This will be achieved by strengthening the capacity of Governments and other public institutions to put in place consumption-related policies and tools, including in the education sector. UNEP will also work to improve the understanding of the impacts of such policies on institutional, business and individual consumers and on access to consumption. Furthermore, UNEP will support the use of life cycle-based sustainable product information using tools such as eco-labelling and certification for consumers and market players, building on the methodologies and recommendations produced under the life cycle initiative of UNEP and the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry.

Subprogramme 7
Environment under review

Objective of the Organization: To empower stakeholders in their policymaking and decision-making by providing scientific information and knowledge and keeping the world environment under review

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Global, regional and national policymaking is facilitated by environmental information made available on open platforms	(a) (i) Increased number of United Nations agencies and multilateral environmental agreements using data on environmental trends identified through UNEP to influence their policy
	(ii) Increased number of relevant global, regional and national forums and institutions using data on environmental trends identified through UNEP to influence their policy
(b) Global, regional and national assessment processes and policy planning are informed by emerging environmental issues	(b) Increased number of stakeholders surveyed that acknowledge the uptake in assessment and policy development processes of scenarios and early warning on emerging environmental issues identified by UNEP
(c) The capacity of countries to generate, access, analyse, use and communicate environmental information and knowledge is enhanced	(c) (i) Increased number of countries that take the lead in generating, analysing, managing and using environmental information in comparable formats and making the information and knowledge available to the public and policymakers
	(ii) Increased number of countries making available credible nationally generated data and access to country-specific environmental information in comparable formats on public platforms
	(iii) Increased number of major groups and stakeholders surveyed that acknowledge their involvement in the generation of, access to and use of environmental information available on public platforms

Strategy

11.22 The responsibility for the coordination of the subprogramme on environment under review rests with the Director of the Division of Early Warning and Assessment. Keeping the world environmental situation under review in order to

ensure that emerging environmental problems of wide international significance are prioritized and receive appropriate and adequate consideration by Governments is one of the core mandates of UNEP (see General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII)). The subprogramme will ensure coherence across all other subprogrammes with respect to the generation, analysis and communication of their thematic assessments. To achieve this, UNEP will work with key partners active in the environmental information, communications and policy spheres, such as the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, multilateral environmental agreement secretariats, regional commissions and sister United Nations agencies, the Global Earth Observation System of Systems, the International Council for Science, the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment, the Access Initiative, Online Access to Research in the Environment and relevant regional institutions, national data centres and initiatives to provide early warning information on emerging issues, undertake environmental assessments and provide support to countries in generating environmental data to inform decision-making at all levels. The strategy of UNEP will be as follows:

(a) UNEP will work to facilitate policymaking at the global, regional and national levels through the development of integrated assessments that provide sound science as a basis for decision-making. To achieve this, UNEP will develop tools and methods to support the integration of environmental, economic and social information; ensure the scientific credibility and policy relevance of its integrated assessments, emphasizing collaboration with researchers and policymakers; and work to increase coherence across the United Nations system and with other international partners in relation to environmental assessments, ensuring that integrated assessments build on the work undertaken within the Programme as well as by others to avoid duplication and seek complementarity with the priority-setting processes of the Global Environment Facility. UNEP will also seek cooperation with other United Nations institutions and multilateral environmental agreements and exchange knowledge and tools. It is within this context that the work under the subprogramme will provide the science-based information necessary to enhance the implementation of the environmental governance subprogramme. Furthermore, UNEP will use new cutting-edge information and communications technologies to enlarge its information base and enhance the efficiency and overall impact of the assessment process;

(b) UNEP will also develop and disseminate scenarios and models regarding environmental trends by identifying empirical data available in various localities and filling information gaps to provide early warning of emerging problems. This will comprise the development and/or consolidation of scientific approaches to the identification of emerging issues and other priorities worth considering by the scientific and policymaking communities. The production of publications and other awareness-raising materials to ensure that the knowledge generated is disseminated to and customized for a wide range of United Nations system-wide and external stakeholders will be a key part of the Programme's approach;

(c) UNEP will provide countries with policy advice and technical support to increase their ability to generate, gain access to and analyse integrated environmental information and continue to partner with relevant United Nations agencies, think tanks and scientific and academic institutions to improve the quality of scientific information and knowledge generated at the regional, subregional and national levels. Moreover, UNEP will help to improve equitable access to

information for improved decision-making at the global, regional and national levels, in line with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, by facilitating the participation of major groups and stakeholders of civil society in information needs assessments, the generation and collection of data and information and the dissemination of information at the national and local levels. UNEP will draw on the expertise and networks of its partners to build the capacity of its stakeholders to better access, generate and use information in shaping decisions that lead towards an equitable and sustainable development pathway.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

2997 (XXVII)	Institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental cooperation
S-19/2	Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21
47/190	Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/198	Enhancing complementarities among international instruments related to environment and sustainable development
57/2	United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development
57/144	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
60/47	Question of Antarctica
60/142	Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People
62/98	Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests
65/2	Outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
65/128	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization
65/129	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization
65/131	Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

65/278	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (subprogrammes 2 and 4)
65/284	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
66/70	Effects of atomic radiation
66/71	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (subprogrammes 3 and 4)
66/121	Policies and programmes involving youth
66/125	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
66/197	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
66/203	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-sixth session
66/211	Science and technology for development
66/213	Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
66/215	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
66/216	Women in development
66/219	South-South cooperation
66/223	Towards global partnerships

Governing Council decisions

SS.VI/1	Malmö Ministerial Declaration
SS.VII/5	Enhancing civil society engagement in the work of the United Nations Environment Programme
SS.VIII/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	III: Intergovernmental strategic plan for technology support and capacity-building
	IV: Strengthening the financing of the United Nations Environment Programme
SS.X/2	Sustainable development of the Arctic region
SS.X/3	Medium-term strategy for the period 2010-2013

19/1	Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme
20/6	Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in key areas of institution-building
20/12	Implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system
20/17	Views of the Governing Council on the report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
20/27	Support to Africa
20/28	Promoting interlinkages among global environmental issues and human needs
20/33	Stable, adequate and predictable funding for the United Nations Environment Programme
20/39	Functioning of the regional offices and proposed measures for the strengthening of regionalization and decentralization
21/18	Implementation of the Malmö Ministerial Declaration
21/20	Governance of the United Nations Environment Programme and implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/242
21/24	Policy and advisory services in key areas of institution-building
22/7	Engaging business and industry
22/9	Support to Africa
22/10	Poverty and the environment in Africa
22/11	Sustainable development of the Arctic
22/12	Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
22/14	Role of the United Nations Environment Programme in strengthening regional activities and cooperation in the Economic Cooperation Organization region
22/18	Civil society
	II: Long-term strategy on engagement and involvement of young people in environmental issues
	III: Long-term strategy for sport and the environment
22/21	Regional implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Environment Programme
23/6	Keeping the world environmental situation under review
23/10	Poverty and the environment
23/11	Gender equality in the field of the environment
24/6	Small island developing States

25/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
25/9	South-South cooperation in achieving sustainable development
25/16	Support to Africa in environmental management and protection
26/9	Proposed biennial programme of work and budget for 2012-2013

Subprogramme 1
Climate change

General Assembly resolutions

61/199	International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon
66/200	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
66/206	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

Governing Council decisions

22/3	Climate and atmosphere
	I: Adaptation to climate change
	II: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
23/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	I: Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building

Subprogramme 2
Disasters and conflicts

General Assembly resolutions

53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
63/137	Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster
63/217	Natural disasters and vulnerability
65/131	Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster
66/31	Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control
66/119	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations
66/199	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

66/227	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

Governing Council decisions

21/17	Further improvement of environmental emergency prevention, preparedness, assessment, response and mitigation
22/1	Early warning, assessment and monitoring
	IV: Post-conflict environmental assessment
	V: Environmental situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories
22/8	Further improvement of environmental emergency prevention, preparedness, assessment, response and mitigation
23/7	Strengthening environmental emergency response and developing disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and early warning systems in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster
23/11	Gender equality in the field of the environment
25/12	Environmental situation in the Gaza Strip
26/15	Strengthening international cooperation on the environmental aspects of emergency response and preparedness

Subprogramme 3
Ecosystem management

General Assembly resolutions

58/217	International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
64/198	Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
65/155	Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations
66/68	Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments
66/205	Sustainable mountain development
66/231	Oceans and the law of the sea

Governing Council decisions

20/25	Freshwater
21/28	Further development and strengthening of regional seas programmes: promoting the conservation and sustainable use of the marine and coastal environment, building partnerships and establishing linkages with multilateral environmental agreements

21/29	Establishment of a regional seas programme for the Central-East Pacific region
22/1	Early warning, assessment and monitoring
	II: Global assessment of the state of the marine environment
	III: World Conservation Monitoring Centre
22/2	Water
	I: Water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme
	II: The Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
	III: Regional seas programmes
	IV: Coral reefs
	V: Marine safety and protection of the marine environment from accidental pollution
22/5	Enhancing the role of the United Nations Environment Programme on forest-related issues
24/16	Updated water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme
	A: Freshwater
	B: Coasts, oceans and islands
25/10	Intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services

Subprogramme 4
Environmental governance

General Assembly resolutions

59/237	United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
64/201	United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020)
66/201	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
66/202	Convention on Biological Diversity

Governing Council decisions

SS.VII/1	International environmental governance
SS.VII/4	Compliance with and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements

SS.VIII/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	I: Universal membership of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme
	II: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
	V: Multilateral environmental agreements
	VI: Enhanced coordination across the United Nations system and the Environmental Management Group
SS.X/5	Global Environment Outlook: environment for development
20/18	Environmental conventions
21/1	Land degradation: support for the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
21/8	Biosafety
21/23	Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law for the First Decade of the Twenty-first Century (Montevideo Programme III)
21/27	Compliance with and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements
22/1	Early-warning, assessment and monitoring
	IA: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
	IB: Early warning and assessment process of the United Nations Environment Programme
22/17	Governance and law
	I: Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 57/251 on the report of the seventh special session of the United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum
	II: Implementation of the Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law for the First Decade of the Twenty-first Century (Montevideo Programme III)
23/6	Keeping the world environmental situation under review
24/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	III: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme

	V: Issues related to multilateral environmental agreements
	VI: Enhanced coordination across the United Nations system, including the Environmental Management Group
24/11	Intensified environmental education for achieving sustainable development
25/2	World environmental situation
25/11	Environmental law
	I: Fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law

Subprogramme 5
Chemicals and waste

Governing Council decisions

SS.IX/1	Strategic approach to international chemicals management
SS.X/1	Chemicals management, including mercury and waste management
22/4	Chemicals
	I: Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
	II: Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
23/9	Chemicals management
	I: Cooperation between the United Nations Environment Programme, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other organizations
24/4	Prevention of illegal international trade
25/5	Chemicals management, including mercury
25/8	Waste management
26/3	Chemicals and wastes management
26/7	Consultative process on financing options for chemicals and wastes
26/12	Enhancing cooperation and coordination within the chemicals and wastes cluster

Subprogramme 6
Resource efficiency

General Assembly resolutions

60/190	Global Code of Ethics for Tourism
66/185	International trade and development

Governing Council decisions

SS.XII/7	Work by the United Nations Environment Programme on sustainable consumption and production
20/19	Contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its seventh session
	E: Changing production and consumption patterns
20/29	Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in key areas of economics, trade and financial services
21/14	Trade and environment
22/6	Promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns
26/5	Ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production

Subprogramme 7
Environment under review

General Assembly resolutions

66/203	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-sixth session

Governing Council decisions

SS.VIII/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	II: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
SS.X/5	Global Environment Outlook: environment for development
22/1	Early-warning, assessment and monitoring
	IA: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
	IB: Early warning and assessment process of the United Nations Environment Programme
23/6	Keeping the world environmental situation under review
24/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	III: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
24/11	Intensified environmental education for achieving sustainable development
25/2	World environmental situation